

The Times Dispatch

DAILY-WEEKLY-SUNDAY.

Business Office 20 E. Main Street,
Washington Bureau 10th and 11th Sts., N. W.
Manchester Bureau 10th and 11th Sts., W.
Petersburg Bureau No. 44 N. Academy St.

BY MAIL One Six Three Mail
POSTAGE PAID. Year. Mon. \$1.50
Daily 10c 12c 14c
Daily without Sunday 10c 12c 14c
Sunday edition only 10c 12c 14c
Weekly (Wednesday) 10c 12c 14c

My Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service
in Richmond (and suburban), Manchester and
Petersburg—
One Week, One Year,
Daily, with Sunday 24 cents 26c
Daily, without Sunday 20 cents 22c
Sunday only 20 cents 22c
Yearly subscriptions payable in advance.

Entered, January 1, 1906, at Richmond, Va.,
as second-class matter, under act of Congress
of March 3, 1893.

HOW TO CALL TIMES-DISPATCH.

Persons wishing to communicate with The Times-Dispatch by telephone will call central
for "801," and on being answered from the
offices of Richmond, will indicate the name
or person with whom they wish to speak.

When calling between 8 A. M. and 9 A. M.
call direct to 801, and between 9 A. M.
and 5 P. M. call direct to 801, and for mailing
and press rooms.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1906.

Nature does not make all great men,
more than all other men, in the self-
same mould.—Carlyle.

The Work of the Conference.

The conference for education, which completed its work last night, proved to be in all respects fully up to expectation, and the promise that it would be the greatest conference of that character ever held in Virginia was abundantly realized.

Men and women who are directly or indirectly interested in public education and in the betterment of the public school system came to Richmond in the spirit of consecration,

and for four days gave their time and their best thought to the work at hand.

The mere fact of their gathering together, swapping ideas and giving and catching inspiration has greatly helped them all and increased their zeal, but in addition they have gained much in the matter of information; they are better than ever prepared to carry on the work, and the influence of the conference will spread over the entire State.

As one of the women characterized it, the conference was a hope-filling meeting.

And so it was.

It was not merely an education conference; it was an educational conference as well, for it taught the conference many things.

It taught them that they have precisely the right man for Superintendent of Public Instruction; it taught them that their division superintendents are men of fine capacity and great zeal;

it taught them that the school inspectors are men of the same stamp, and that their services are invaluable.

The whole conference was an object lesson and an impressive exhibit.

One of the most gratifying features of all was the large attendance of members of boards of superintendents and school trustees.

These were among the most earnest of all who took part in the deliberations, and they have gone home more than ever impressing with the importance of education, and more than ever determined to give substantial aid to the schools.

Taken all in all, it is no wonder that Mr. Allerman stood in his place last night and pronounced it to have been the greatest meeting for education ever held in a Southern State.

The conference ended last evening with some addresses from two distinguished teachers, who may be called the dynamo and the fire-wire of the educational movement in Virginia. The reader may decide for himself which is which.

Dr. Mitchell gave his address a practical turn and said that the time had come when the Co-operative Education Association should direct its attention to constructive work, and he proposed a definite movement for the enrichment of rural life. He suggested that experts be engaged to give the farmers instruction in agriculture, and to that end that those be under their supervision, demonstration fields in various sections of the State, that the farmers might see for themselves the advantage of scientific farming, and be suggested that agriculture be taught in the high schools of the rural districts.

Mr. Allerman's address, in itself, was well worth the cost of the conference.

It was an inspiration, full of sentiment,

full of philosophy and full of practical suggestion. He appealed to the patriotism of his hearers, to their love for the children of the State, to their common sense, to their greed. If you will, he showed that education meant wealth, and that the State must have wealth if it would have power, and he appealed to them through the illustrious example of their greatest men—Jefferson, Lee, Buffum and others, who had given all to country, and the best that was in them to the cause of education. And it may be remarked in parenthesis that nothing has been said of Jefferson's influence, save as regards the writing of the Declaration of Independence, for it is the spirit of Jefferson that is Alerman's main theme.

Spain's new minister of foreign affairs is one Perez Catolero, which seems quite foreign enough.

If Russia had whipped Japan, it would probably have saved some other country the trouble.

Joe Bailey appears to have spent a somewhat bellicose Thanksgiving.

from no lack of public spirit or patriotism, but because they were not able to neglect their own private affairs. In some of the congressional districts it is a difficult matter to get men to accept a nomination, make the canvass and then go to Washington to devote the greater part of their time to the duties of the position. Our best men are well employed at home, and they have not been able to give their time and talents to public office. The South was completely devastated by the ravages of war, and practically everything had to be made anew. For long years the struggle was intense, and it required all the brains, energy and patriotism of Southern men to do the work which was next to them. But they did not falter; they showed no lack of brain, energy or patriotism in the work they undertook, and the result speaks for itself. Through their endeavors, the South has emerged from poverty into wealth, from devastation into prosperity, and has become not only one of the most prosperous, but one of the most influential, sections of the whole country.

That this has been accomplished by Southern men who had no means save their own brain and brawn is proof within itself that the South is not lacking in men who are capable of the best leadership.

The work is not yet done and the struggle must go on for years, but in so far, when our leaders have accumulated enough to enable them to turn their attention to national affairs, they will be heard from and they will be very much in evidence. All these years they have been making ready; but the day of action will come in due season.

Price of Milk.

The Times-Dispatch is not disposed to pre-judge the milk dealers for the increased charge that is to be made per quart.

It may be that this charge is justified by the increased cost of production,

for it is beyond doubt that the cost of labor in handling the milk and the cost of

the cows and the fowls which produce the milk have both very largely increased.

Whether this increase justifies the addition of forty-three per cent, to the cost of milk, which has been made by the Richmond milk dealers since last summer, is a very doubtful question.

Some facts in regard to the price and the use of milk are, however, indisputable. For example, it is everywhere admitted that pure milk costs more than dirty milk, and that the latter, and not the act of God, is the chief cause for infant mortality. In New York, in 1881, the death rate from diarrhoeal diseases among children under five years of age was 32.2 to the thousand. By inspecting the dairies and protecting the milk supply from infection, this ratio had been reduced in 1895 to 14.9 to the thousand. Unquestionably this saving of life is directly due to preventing the sale of unclean milk.

In conclusion, we modestly suggest that if Mr. Sharp will take the trouble to review the Industrial Section of The Times-Dispatch, he will discover that this paper is not trying to pull down, but to build up, the interests of all sections of Virginia.

Mr. Morgan Dix characterizes the outcome of the Crapsey trial as one of the country's causes for Thanksgiving, without affording Dr. Crapsey, however, any opportunity to debate the point.

Mrs. Potter Palmer has a vase 1,000 years old. For all we know, it may have seen the birth of the familiar "vase" and "vases" jokes the very funny papers print from time to time.

If Lieutenant Hobson continues to suspect such a lot of impending danger in the Far East, he will run the risk of getting arrested as a suspicious character.

Massachusetts has a prize-fighter named Mr. Honey Melody. Melody hails a lot on his hands, his favorite air, it is understood, being the "Savile's Tattoo."

Bernard Shaw describes the Bible as "one of the greatest obstacles to religion," an observation which the Bible can stand at least as well as Berni.

There is a clock at a Belgian railway station which will run for years without stopping. The irreverent assert that it reminds them some of Mr. Bryan.

"There are no paupers in the Gold Coast Colony," says a contemporary.

And, conversely, there are doubtless no rich people in the Gold Coast Colony.

Germany has 2,000,000 bee-hives, and England would lose no sleep if all of them should turn out at once and sting the Kaiser.

Mississippi has voted for two Thanksgivings every year, and this in spite of the fact that they have Vardaman down there.

There are 6,000 women miners in Great Britain, a great many more women miners, and not a few minor women.

Spain's new minister of foreign affairs is one Perez Catolero, which seems quite foreign enough.

If Russia had whipped Japan, it would probably have saved some other country the trouble.

Joe Bailey appears to have spent a somewhat bellicose Thanksgiving.

Rhymes for To-Day

"So Is Christmas."

NOTICE that look like a long bar-

gain-day
Clamped on my face and on

many a

Christmas is less than two fortnights

away—
Well, we are saving our pennies.

Stinting and skimping makes Christmas,

meseems—
Being so small you are tiny,

Sequencing the coins till it screams,

Hugging a dime till it's shiny.

Wives (whose economy's never distress)

Joy in the work—how they lack it—
Saving a little from pleasure or dress,

Srimpling a bit at the market.

Husbands, though deeming all saving a

bore,
Yield with a sigh to the bogie,
Walk and not ride to the office or store,
Cede the cigar for the stogie.

Money moves tightly all over the land;
Look, you who have no strabismus—
On the horizon, when cleverly scanned,
Something is coming—viz., Christmas.

And though the time of our stinting's not

gray,
(Rather it's filled with unpleasance)

Doubtless it gets its return—when the day

Comes when we open the presents.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir—I read with much interest your

Editorial of November 17th, in which you

attempt to answer my defense of Norfolk,

as set forth in my letter to the Ledger-

Dispatch.

I am not surprised that Mr. Bryan's

paper should adopt so highly a courteous

but for the reasons stated, there is no

greater awakening up my way on the

subject of public education.

Colonel Green, who is stopping at the Jefferson

Hotel, when seen last night.

The same conditions do not prevail in

most other sections of the State that I

know of," he went on.

"Our people are in such good financial

condition and are making money so fast

that, as a rule, they do not patronize

the free schools.

"The county is sparsely settled, and a

vast number of the heads of families

employ teachers for their children.

I have enjoyed attending the con-

ference, however, and think the results

as a general proposition, will be good;

but for the reasons stated, there is no

greater awakening up my way on the

subject of public education.

Colonel Green is accompanied by his

friend, Mr. George W. Kinsey, who is

a school teacher, and one of the most pro-

minent farmers in Hopewell County.

In speaking of Hopewell County, to which

he is greatly devoted, Colonel Green said

that the town of Washington, which is

the county seat, is older than the national

capital, and that he is of opinion that

in many ways it is equally distinguished.

Asked about the probable successor of

Senator George S. Shadofford from his

district, he declared that Mr. H. A.

Wood of Hopewell would be a candidate

and that he was a strong and

popular man.

Mr. Bryan's paper should adopt so

highly a courteous

but for the reasons stated, there is no

greater awakening up my way on the

subject of public education.

Colonel Green is a school teacher, and

one of the most prominent in the State.

He is a man of great energy and

ability, and is a good teacher.

He is a man of great energy and

ability, and is a good teacher.

He is a man of great energy and

ability, and is a good teacher.

He is a man of great energy and

ability, and is a good teacher.

He is a man of great energy and

ability, and is a good teacher.

He is a man of great energy and

ability, and is a good teacher.

He is a man of great energy and